

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1128.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1803.

[VOLUME XVIII.]

At a meeting of the Society of Cincinnati, in the State of Virginia, at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, on Monday, the 13th December, 1802, in pursuance of an adjournment to that day at the last meeting:

PRESENT.

JAMES WOOD, President;
EDWARD CARRINGTON, Vice-President;
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary;
Churchill Jones,
Henry Bowyer,
William Bentley,
James Williams,
John Jameon,
Basil Middleton,
John B. Scott,
Larkin Smith,
Clement Carrington,
James Wright,
Charles Scott,
John Trabue,
William Moseley,
Colin Cocke,

John L. Crute,
William B. Wallace,
John Pryor,
Robert Porterfield,
Robert Gamble,
John White,
Marks Vandewall,
John Watts,
Mayo Carrington,
John Stith,
Willis Wilton,
Joseph Blackwell, &
Jordan Harris.

The Society, after some observations from several members, respecting the future disposition of the funds, without coming to any decision, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, the 14th of December, 1802.

The Society met according to adjournment.

PRESENT.

JAMES WOOD, President;
EDWARD CARRINGTON, Vice-President;
WILLIAM HETH, Treasurer;
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary;

Charles Scott,
John B. Scott,
Jordan Harris,
Clement Carrington,
James Wright,
Marks Vandewall,
Larkin Smith,
William B. Wallace,
John Harris,
John Watts,
Robert Porterfield,
James Williams,
Robert Gamble,

Joseph Blackwell,
John Stith,
William Moseley,
John White,
Henry Bowyer,
Churchill Jones,
William Bentley,
Willis Wilton,
John L. Crute,
Basil Middleton,
Matthew Clay,
Colin Cocke, and
George Carrington.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to make an appropriation of the funds of the Society to such object as may be agreed upon by the present meeting, subject however to confirmation by a majority of the whole members composing the Society at the next general meeting, in person or by proxy, appointed in writing, or by letter to the president; and of which due notice shall be given in the public papers, and by letter from the president.

After some debate on the object of the appropriation, without coming to any specific proposition, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, the 15th of December, 1802.

The Society met according to adjournment.

PRESENT.

JAMES WOOD, President;
EDWARD CARRINGTON, Vice-President;
WILLIAM HETH, Treasurer;
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary;

William Bentley,
John L. Crute,
William Moseley,
Robert Gamble,
John B. Scott,
Mayo Carrington,
Larkin Smith,
John Pryor,
William B. Wallace,
Robert Porterfield,
Charles Scott,
John Harris,
Jordan Harris,
Joseph Blackwell,
George Carrington,

John Jameon,
Churchill Jones,
John Watts,
John White,
James Wright,
James Williams,
Willis Wilton,
Henry Bowyer,
Clement Carrington,
John Stith,
Basil Middleton,
Matthew Clay,
Colin Cocke, and
Marks Vandewall.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the object of the appropriation of the funds of this Society, be the summary of learning in the county of Rockbridge, denominated the Washington Academy, (to which the shares of the James River Company heretofore vested in our late illustrious leader and hero General Washington, have, by him, been appropriated) subject to such charges of a charitable nature as have been or may be adopted by this Society.

The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of their officers for the ensuing year, when those of the last year were unanimously re-appointed, viz.

JAMES WOOD, President;
EDWARD CARRINGTON, Vice-President;
WILLIAM HETH, Treasurer; and
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary.

On motion the following resolution was agreed to:

Resolved, That the mode of appropriation of the funds of this Society by the committee appointed for that purpose, if confirmed as provided by the first resolution, shall be by the purchase of shares in the James River Company and lands within the state of Virginia as may in their opinion be most beneficial, and the conveyance thereof to the trustees of the Washington Academy, to be held unalienable, for the use of the said Academy: Provided, however, that the said committee shall retain a control over the product of the property purchased, so long, and to such amount, as may be sufficient to meet the objects of charity referred to in the second resolution.

On motion,

Resolved, That when the present meeting adjourn, the adjournment be to the second Monday in December next, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of their standing committee for the ensuing year, when Robert Gamble, John Pryor, Marks Vandewall, and John White, in addition to the officers, were unanimously re-appointed.

On motion,

Resolved, That James Wood, Edward Carrington, William Heth, Samuel Coleman, Robert Gamble, Marks Vandewall, John Pryor, John White, Larkin Smith, William Bentley, Churchill Jones, William Moseley, and Robert Porterfield, be the committee of thirteen designated in the first resolution relative to the appropriation of the funds.

And then the meeting adjourned until the second Monday in December, 1803, then to meet at the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

JAMES WOOD, President.

Attest,

SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary. (31.)

TO BE SOLD,

On the 1st October next, at the Eagle Tavern, the following Tracts of

Military Rights—to wit:

2033 Acres, (the patent by the president of the U. S.) in the name of G. F. Stras, assignee of Wm. Winflow, who was assignee of Benjamin Winflow, an ensign in the army of the U. S.

1000 Acres, a survey made for Peter Talbot, and assigned by general warranty by Wm. Radford, dec. to said G. F. Stras, lying on the west fork of Sciota.

666 2-3 Acres, a survey in the same predicament in every respect as the above. N. B. The above two surveys were received in payment in lieu of cash at \$8. for two houses and a piece of ground, where the family of the said Mr. Radford now reside; sold at a low price.

1000 Acres, being a survey, (as yet in the hands of Col. Richard Anderson) sold by general warranty and engagement to pay the expenses of said survey, by Charles Copland, esq. to said G. F. Stras, the said Charles Copland being assignee of Charles Scott, (assignee of Charles Jones) the location being No. 694, N. W. O.

550, being an undivided moiety of 1100 acres, the whole purchased in the name of G. F. Stras, (by the president of the U. S.) the other half, or acre for acre, being claimed by promise from Mr. Chatam, said G. F. Stras' agent, to Mr. Wm. Little for having made the location and this survey of tract, by which circumstance the land is supposed to be very valuable.

400 Acres on Pittman's Creek; State of Kentucky, patented in the name of Robert Harvey, and purchased by G. F. Stras from Charles Copland, esq.

234 Acres, being No. 248, in the Illinois Grant, purchased in 1793, by said G. F. Stras, from Capt. John Rogers, dec.

5883 2-3ds.

The terms of sale are, 1 on the 1st of January 1804;—1 on the 1st April;—1 on the 1st of October following, and the last 1 on the 1st of January 1805, payable in bonds, with approved security. For further particulars apply, for the first five Tracts, to Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnson; for the two last, to Mr. Charles Copland.

July 30, 1803.

MUSIC.

Mr. VOGEL,

Organist and professor of Music from the Catholic Seminary in Baltimore.

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen that he intends to reside in the city of Richmond, and will pursue the callings of his profession, in all its branches, Vocal and Instrumental. He will devote his attention particularly to the teaching of the PIANO FORTE, the HARP, to the bringing up his pupils, if required, in the knowledge of Composition, Thorough-Bass, &c.

He also repairs Musical Instruments of every description, and would have no objection to take under his care and management CHURCH ORGANS, or other similar instruments.—He doubts not of being able to give satisfaction to such as may honor him with their notice, having had long experience in the line of his profession.

He resides in Robert Gamble's Brick house, on the corner of the Main street and that leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge.

For Sale,

A Valuable tract of LAND lying in the county of Charlotte, Virginia, containing 450 acres, lying on Cub Creek, about 7 miles above Charlotte Court house, on which there is a good Apple Orchard of Excellent fruit, and also a good Plantation in good order for cropping with tolerable Buildings, so as to render it comfortable. Also about 20 ACRES of good meadow LAND and in good order. Any Person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

July 14th, 1803

Robert Gaines.

Mr. Claibourne Bowles,

Sir,

As you are not an inhabitant of this State, I take this mode to inform you that I shall at William George's tavern, in the upper end of Goochland county, on the second Saturday in August next, between the hours of ten in the morning and sunset, proceed to take the testimony to establish my claim depending in suit in the Chancery side of Cumberland Court, against you, where you may attend or not as you think proper.—Yours,

EDWARD MAITHEWS.

Goochland, 4th July, 1803.

LONDON, May 20.

PAPERS

Presented by His Majesty's command, to Both Houses of Parliament, 18th May, 1803.

[Continued from Saturday's Gazette.]

No. LIII.

PARIS, APRIL 9th, 1803.

"My Lord,

In my conversation yesterday evening with M. de Talleyrand, I found him, after he had seen the First Consul, more disposed to contest the substance of the note which I had presented the day before, than to afford any further explanation. He said, that in order to proceed regularly, it would be necessary that the French Government should be informed precisely what were the objects which had created such uneasiness, and on which it was alleged all explanation had been refused. That altho' this had perhaps been touched upon in general conversation, yet no pacific charge had been adduced in such a manner as to demand a formal explanation. I told him, that if the object of the French government was to protract the present state of suspense and uncertainty, that object might be answerable to the extent indeed of a very few days, by forcing me to such a reference; but I must at the same time declare to him, that it could be productive of no advantage, and would serve only to provoke such recapitulation of the system and conduct which France had pursued since the treaty of Amiens, as would have all the appearance of a manifesto, every item of which would carry conviction to every individual in Europe; that it appeared therefore more likely to answer the end which both parties proposed, that of hastening the conclusion of an amicable arrangement, to take up the business on the basis which I should propose, and by which they would admit no more than what was incontrovertible, namely, that if the French government exercised a right of extending its influence and territory, in violation of the spirit of the treaty of Amiens, Great Britain had it she chose to avail herself of it, (which I was confident she would not do further than was necessary as a measure of security) an undoubted right to seek a counterpoise. He did not seem inclined to dispute this position but rather to admit that such a right did exist, and might be claimed in consequence of the acquisitions which had been made by France. On the point of satisfaction I found him much more obstinate. He said that the First Consul was hurt at the expression (*Satisfaction*) to which he gave an interpretation I had never understood belonged to it, as implying superiority; so that if the British government required satisfaction of the French, it arrogated to itself a superiority. I told him what certainly must be understood by every one, that the demand of satisfaction implied that one party had been offended by another, and of course had a right to demand such satisfaction; that an inferior had an equal right with his superior to demand it; but in the case in question there was perfect equality; and consequently there was no offence to be found but in the conduct which rendered such an appeal necessary. The discussion of this point took up a considerable time, without producing any thing decisive.

"We at last came to the main point of the business; and on this I cannot say any real progress has been made. M. de Talleyrand repeated to me that the First Consul had nothing more at heart than to avoid the necessity of going to war, and there was no sacrifice he would not make short of his honor to obtain this end. Is there, said M. Talleyrand, no means of satisfying both parties? for at the same time that the First Consul insists, and will always insist, on the full execution of the treaty, he will not object to any mode which you may acquire the security you think necessary. You are not satisfied with the independence of Neapolitan troops; what others will answer the purpose? He then started the idea of a mixed garrison, composed of English, French, Italians and Germans, &c. He begged that I would refer once more to your Lordship, and submit the enclosed paper which he drew up in my presence. I told him that we were only losing time by such a reference; that my instructions were positive, and had certainly not been sent me without the fullest consideration. I could not, however refuse what he so earnestly required; and your Lordship will see by the paper, how the matter rests after this conference. I will confess to your Lordship, that my motive for consenting to forward this sort of proposal is, that supposing that we should find the First Consul as obstinate as he now appears to be on the point of abandoning Malta, to us in perpetuity, and that a temporary possession may be considered as the next best thing, something of this kind might derive from it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

"To the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c."

(Translation of the enclosure referred to in No. 53.)

"The conversation with M. Talleyrand to day

has led us to this result: Every thing which may tend to violate the independence of the Order of Malta, will never be consented to by the French Government. Every thing which may tend to put an end to the present difficulties, or be agreeable to the English government, and which shall not be contrary to the Treaty of Amiens, the French government have no objection to make a particular convention respecting it. The motives of this convention shall be inserted in the preamble, and shall relate to the respective grievances concerning which the two governments shall think it advisable to come to an understanding with each other."

No. LIV.

Extract of a dispatch from Lord Whitworth, to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, April 14, 1803.

"Since my last the negotiation is at a stand, in the expectation I suppose, of the answer which may arrive, to the overture, which I communicated to your Lordship on the 9th instant, and which is expected here to produce a good effect, notwithstanding the little hope I have given. To-morrow I shall, in all probability be in possession of this answer from your Lordship, and be enabled to speak still more positively."

No. LV.—A note from Lord Hawkesbury, to Lord Whitworth, complaining of the conduct of the French Minister at Hamburg, in authorising the publication against Great Britain.

No. LVI.

Downing-Street, April 13, 1803.

"My Lord,

"Your Excellency's dispatches have been received, and laid before the King.

"His Majesty has observed with great satisfaction, the admission by the French government of the justice of his claim to some compensation in consequence of the increased power and influence of France, since the period of the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty."

"Although, under the circumstances of your conversation with M. Talleyrand, and particularly after the Note Verbal which he gave to you, it might have been expedient that you should have deferred presenting the project contained in my dispatch No. 7, in the form of a project, it is desirable that you should communicate without delay in some mode or other, the contents of that project, for the purpose of ascertaining distinctly whether the conditions are such as to induce the French Government to give way upon the question of Malta.—These conditions appear to his majesty so well calculated to save the honor of the French Government on the subject of Malta—if the question of Malta is principally considered by them as a question of honor—and at the same time hold out to them such important advantages, that the success of the proposition is at least worth trying, particularly as the result of it might be productive of the most easy means of adjusting the most material of our present differences."

"With respect to the assertion so often advanced and repeated by M. Talleyrand in your last conversations of the non-execution of the treaty of Amiens relative to Malta, I have only to observe again, that the execution of the article is become impracticable, for causes which it has not been in the power of his majesty to controul. That the greatest part of the funds assigned to the support of the Order, and is indispensably necessary for the independence of the Order and defence of the island, have been sequestered since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, in direct repugnance to the spirit and letter of the treaty; and that two of the principal powers, who were invited to accede as guaranties to the arrangement, have refused their accession, except on the conditions that the part of the arrangement which was deemed so material relative to the Maltese inhabitants should be entirely cancelled. The conduct of the French Government since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, gives his majesty a right, which is now at length admitted by themselves, to demand some compensation for the past, and security for the future. Such compensation could never be considered as obtained by the possession of an island, which would entail a very heavy expence on this country;—and the degree of security which would be provided by these means, would only be such as his majesty, under the present circumstances, is entitled to demand."

"I observe in the note verbaie of Monsieur Talleyrand, he makes use of the expression the independence of the Order of Malta. If this is meant to apply to the Order exclusively, his majesty would be willing, for the preservation of peace, that the civil government of the island should be given to the Order of St. John; the Maltese enjoying the privileges which were stipulated in their favour in the treaty of Amiens; and that, conformable to principles which have been adopted on other occasions, the fortifications of the island should be garrisoned for ever by the troops of his majesty."

In the event of either of these propositions being found unattainable, his majesty might be disposed to consent to an arrangement by which the island of Malta would remain in their possession for a limited number of years and to waive in consequence his demand for a perpetual occupation, provided that the number of years was not less than ten, and that his Sicilian majesty could be induced to cede the sovereignty of the island of Lampedusa for a valuable consideration. If this proposition is admitted, the island of Malta should be given up to the inhabitants at the end of that period, and it should be acknowledged as an independent state. In this case his majesty would be ready to concur in any arrangement for the establishment of the order of St. John in some other part of Europe."

You will not refuse to listen to any proposition which the French government may be disposed to

mate to you, with a view to an equivalent security for these objects, in regard to which his majesty claims the possession or occupation of Malta; but the three possessions, to which I have above alluded, appear, at the present moment, to furnish the only basis for a satisfactory arrangement; and you will decline receiving any proposition which does not appear to you to offer advantages to his majesty as substantial as that which I have last stated.

It is very desirable that you should bring the negotiation to an issue, if possible, without referring to his majesty's government for further instructions after the receipt of this dispatch; and if you should be of opinion, that there is no hopes of bringing it to a favourable conclusion, you may inform M. Talleyrand of the necessity you will be under, after a certain time, to leave Paris. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.
His Excellency Lord Whitworth, K. B. &c. &c. &c.
No. LVII.
Paris, April 28, 1803.

My Lord,
I did not fail to put into immediate execution the instructions contained in your lordship's dispatch (No. XI) on the subject of the libel inserted by the French Minister in the Hamburg Gazette. I represented the outrageous and unprecedented conduct of M. Rheinhardt in such terms as it deserves; and fairly declared to M. de Talleyrand, that until satisfaction shall be given to his majesty for the indignity which has been offered him by the French minister in his official character, there could be no possibility whatever of bringing the present discussion to an amicable issue. M. de Talleyrand assured me, that the French government saw the conduct of M. de Rheinhardt in the same light as his majesty's ministers, and that they could not be more surprised than the first Consul had been at seeing such an article inserted by authority; that an immediate explanation had been required of M. Rheinhardt, five days ago, and if his conduct had been such as had been represented, he would doubtless feel the effect of the first Consul's displeasure; and that in the mean time I might inform your lordship that he was completely disavowed. I told M. de Talleyrand, that as the insult had been public, it would be necessary that the reparation should be so also. He assented me again, that the first Consul considered M. Rheinhardt's conduct as so reprehensible that every satisfaction might be expected.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) WHITWORTH.
Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c. &c. &c.
No. LVIII.

Extract of a letter from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, April 18, 1803.

"I saw Joseph Bonaparte immediately on the receipt of your lordship's dispatch; and without troubling your lordship with a repetition of the arguments I used to hasten the conclusion of the negotiation, amongst which I endeavoured to convince him of the importance of preventing the ultimatum which would inevitably follow the rejection of what I had to propose, I will briefly state, that on finding it perfectly impractical to establish the principle of our keeping possession of Malta in perpetuity, I delivered to him in writing the second proposal I had to make. He did not fail to observe, that by this modification the difficulty which he considered as insurmountable was not removed; that although the order was restored, it could not be considered as independent, and, in fact, Malta would belong to that power which had possession of the forts. I enforced the adoption of this plan by every reason which could serve to recommend it; but the possession in perpetuity was constantly urged as a difficulty which nothing could remove. Our conversation lasted near two hours. I confess that I gained no solid ground of hope that the project, which he assured me he would take to the first Consul at St. Cloud, would be adopted. But he said that he was not without hope that he might be authorized to propose to me the occupation of the fortress for a term of years. It was my wish that such a proposal should come from him rather than from me. I told him that I did not see well how such a tenure would suit us; but that I wished too sincerely to avoid the fatal extremities to which I saw the discussion was tending, not to give any reasonable proposal which he made on their part every assistance in my power. This proposal originated with him, and was therefore received by me merely as a suggestion, or which I would refer to your lordship. I, however, can bring the matter to an immediate conclusion, and without further reference to your lordship, on the principle of our retaining possession of the fortresses of Malta for a term of years not less than that pointed out by your lordship, and with the assurance that this government will not oppose the cession of the island of Lampedusa, I shall have great pleasure in announcing to your lordship such a conclusion."

(Translation of inclosure referred to in VII.)
His majesty will consent, for the sake of preserving peace, that the government of the island of Malta shall be given to the order of St. John; the Maltese enjoying those privileges which have been granted on former occasions. The fortifications of the island shall be occupied in perpetuity by the troops of his majesty.

No. LIX.
Extract of a letter from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, April 20, 1803.

"I had hoped that the first extraordinary messenger I should have had occasion to send, would have been to announce to your lordship, that the differences between the two governments were adjusted on one of the modifications pointed out to me by my last instructions from your lordship. In this expectation I am deceived. I saw Joseph Bonaparte the night before last, before I had sealed my dispatches of that evening to your lordship; but as all he said tended only to justify the hope I had given your lordships in those dispatches, I added nothing to them. He assured me positively, that I should hear from M. de Talleyrand in the course of yesterday morning, and that a meeting would be appointed in order to settle the terms of years for which the first Consul might be induced to consent to the cession of Malta. It is true that he declared, that in order to gain his consent, it would be

necessary to hold out the advantages which the British government was willing to offer in return, meaning the acknowledgements of the new governments in Italy. I told him that the offer was made only with a view to the possession of Malta in perpetuity; but after some conversation, I gave him to understand that I would not refuse to admit the demand, *ad spectati*, on the condition that the cession should be made for a considerable term of years; that Holland and Switzerland should be evacuated; and that a suitable provision should be made for the king of Sarlinia. He seemed to think there could be no difficulty in this arrangement; and I left him in the persuasion that I should the next day, yesterday, or this morning, receive the summons from M. de Talleyrand which he had given me reason to expect."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BOSTON, July 28.
Yesterday the Town-House called, was leased at auction for 20 years, at 4000 dollars per annum. The lessee is Dr. Isaac Rand junior.

Capt. Fanning, from Halifax, informs of the arrival there, of a brig from St. Peter's, near Newfoundland, with the French prisoners taken with that island and Miquelon. It was reported 20 French vessels were captured there. The expedition was commenced and conducted by inhabitants of Newfoundland.

FROM HALIFAX, July 11.
The frigate Boston, Andromache and Cambrian, have sailed from hence on a cruise. There remain in port Leander, a 50 gun ship, and the Pheasant, sloop of war.

NEW-YORK, July 25.
A letter from our Correspondent at St. Croix, dated the 9th inst. (received yesterday by the schooner Sincerity), contains the following.

"We have not yet felt effects of the war in this island—How we stand with the Belligerent Powers we cannot learn as we have not had any accounts from Denmark since the war commenced; although we wish much to remain neutral, and fearful we will not be allowed."

"We have now in port, brig Zelaia, Shanks for Norfolk; brig Peggy, Hamilton, New-York; sch'r Isabella, Cranston, Philadelphia; sch'r William, of Hartford—and at West-end, brig Elizabeth, Knox, Philadelphia; and ship Jefferson, M'Pherson, do."

"American produce not so plenty, and better price than a month past—Rum 48 cents per gallon—sugar from 6 to 7 dollars cwt. Our crops will fall much short of our expectation; and unless we have rain soon, will make scarcely any crop next year."

By the schooner Liberty, from Barbadoes and Trinidad we learn, that the French troops which were taken at St. Lucia, arrived at Barbadoes about the first of this month, in the Comagibus, a British 74—and that on the 3d, they were put on board of three transports as prisoners of war, and were to sail for England on the 6th.

We also learn, that part of the 9th and 12th West India Regiments, (which troops were at the taking of Tobago) arrived at Trinidad on the 7th inst. The British had only 2 men killed in taking this island.

From Martinico we learn, by captain Dean, of the brig Jefferson, who arrived yesterday in 22 days, that six British ships of war had several times appeared off the island, and come within gunshot of the fort, but it was not in a state of close blockade. The French shipping had principally been ordered to Fort Royale for safety. The inhabitants were in expectation of an attack, and were making preparations for defence. The English residents had all left the island with the greatest precipitation by order of the governor, and proceeded to Dominica. Markets for American produce had taken a great rise.

TRANSLATED FOR THE DAILY ADVERTISER.
In the name of the French Republic.

ARRETTE.
Concerning the duties of import and export of the colonies of Martinique and St. Lucia,
1st Messidor, year 11 (June 20, 1103.)

Lewis Thomas Villaret Joyeuse, Captain General of Martinique and St. Lucia; and Charles Henry Bertin, Counsellor of State and Colonial Prefect of these islands:

In consideration of the acts of hostility committed some days past by the English on French and foreign vessels in sight of this colony.

Considering the urgency of providing supplies of provisions and objects of the first necessity for the island of Martinique and St. Lucia:

And considering moreover the great importance of securing to the inhabitants a vent for the colonial productions, and of discharging the expense incurred by providing for the defence of the said colonies:

DECREES AS FOLLOWS:

ART. I. From this day, the entrance of all the ports of the islands of Martinique and St. Lucia, shall be open to foreigners, for the introduction of all kinds of provisions, and articles of the first necessity, and for the exportation of colonial produce, on the following conditions:

ART. II. The Arrette of the 11th Nivose year 11, relative to the duties of import and export in the islands of Martinique and St. Lucia is renewed, as far as concerns the introduction of provisions and articles of the first necessity; and the 3d article of the Arrette of the Consuls of the 4th Messidor, year 10, establishing the duty of entry at six Francs on every five myriagrammes of foreign coffee, and the 5th article of the Arrette of the 21st Ventose year 10, of the 30th of August, 1784, which establishes a duty of entry of three Francs per quintal on foreign salted beef and fish are provisionally repealed.

ART. III. All provisions and articles of consumption arriving from a foreign country, shall be subject to a local duty of one per cent, and to an additional duty of two per cent.

ART. IV. Colonial productions exported to foreign countries shall be subject to the duty called *le Domatocet Occident*, viz. Three and a half per cent, on their value, and ten sols per livre, and su-

gars to the duty besides of forty sols per quintal; and also the duty of ten sols per livre. The said productions shall likewise be subject to a local duty of one per cent, and to an additional duty of one per cent.

ART. V. The colonial productions exported to France by French subjects, shall remain subject to the duty of two per cent on their value, which duty shall be charged to the seller or shipper, and shall be paid to the customs by the master of the vessel.

ART. VI. The director General of the Customs is charged with the execution of the present Arrete, which shall be printed, read, published and fixed in all the customary places; a copy of which shall be sent to the Chief Judge, with a request to have the same recorded in the registry of the tribunal.

Decreed at Fort de France, in the island of Martinique, 1st Messidor, year 11 of the French Republic.

(Signed) VILLARET BERTIN.
N. B. The foregoing Article only extends to the island of Martinique, St. Lucia having recently been captured by the British.

THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, July 22.

COPY OF A LETTER
From Mr. R. King to Lord
Hawkesbury.
London, May 15, 1803.

My Lord,
In the present critical posture of affairs, I lose no time in communicating to your Lordship, for His Majesty's information, that a Treaty was signed at Paris on the thirtieth day of April past, by the Plenipotentiaries of America and France; by which the complete sovereignty of the town and the territory of New-Orleans, as well as all Louisiana, as the same was heretofore possessed by Spain, has been acquired by the United States of America. In drawing up this Treaty, care has been taken so to frame the same, as not to infringe any right of Great Britain in the navigation of the river Mississippi.

I flatter myself that this communication will be received with satisfaction, and regarded as a new proof of the disposition of the United States, to observe towards His Majesty a spirit of amity and confidence, important to all times, and especially so in present circumstances, to the harmony and mutual prosperity of the two countries.

I avail myself of this occasion, to renew to your lordship the assurance of distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be, &c.
RUFUS KING.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.
[Here follows a Note from Lord Hawkesbury acknowledging the receipt of the above.]

There was no truth in the report of the capture of the Duke of Kent, on his way home from Gibraltar.—He arrived in England on the 16th May, and appeared at court the 28th.

The decree of the First Consul seizing on all British subjects within the limits of the Republic, and extending also to the territory of petty powers under his subjection, is justly viewed as an outrage on the rules and laws of civilized nations. It is asserted in some of the prints, that this decree is accompanied with circumstances of the most rigorous imprisonment and insult. This however, appears to be the only species of warfare carried on by Bonaparte.

Much speculation on the probable course of the war, and its duration, is given in the English newspapers. The possibility of a neutral mediation is fondly cherished by some; while others contend that the rupture now possesses of much virulence as to be beyond the influence of pacific interfearence.

July 27.
Bonaparte's profession of Peace.
The following is the article to which we alluded in our Gazette of last evening. Its contents amount to a positive refusal of the pretended sincerity of Bonaparte in the late negotiation for peace.

From the London Sun, of May 30, 1803.

FRENCH MEMORIAL.

We this day present to our readers a most curious paper, which was presented by Talleyrand to Bonaparte in the month of December last, advising him against going to war with this country. It posess two very interesting facts. It shows, in the first place, that Bonaparte's mind, as long ago as December last, was bent upon war, and it demonstrates to us the dangers we have escaped by the war which is now begun. It proves besides, how well acquainted Talleyrand seemed to be, not only with our national character, but with the policy which our government was likely to pursue. How unfortunate that has been, in the naval department more especially, we believe is now pretty obvious to the most unobservant of our countrymen.

Extract from a Memorial presented to the Chief Consul, by Talleyrand, the 10th Frimaire, year 11—Dec. 4, 1802.

Talleyrand begins by telling the First Consul that the present memorial is merely a copy of one presented to the ministers of Louis XV. after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle to dissuade them from that fatal and dishonorable war to France which ended in 1762. He says, "by the ignorance of the ministers, the bribes of Austria, the intrigues of Berlin, the indigence of Pompadour, and the weakness of Louis XVth. those strong reasons for peace were not listened to; the consequence is known, but it is not known that this impolitic war alone prevented the total ruin of England during the following or American war, and preserved that country from being what, if we are prudent, it sooner or later must be, an invaluable naval and military station of France, and which shall secure us the empire of the world."

Talleyrand then enters into the particulars of the many and irresistible means, France, during the peace, possesses "to foment troubles, to spread discontent, to tarnish the honor, to undermine the resources, to weaken the strength, to lull asleep the public spirit, and to cool the patriotism of the inhabitants of the British empire, and by a gradual chain of intrigues, insults, demands, insurrections, vexations, murders, alarms, and bankruptcy, prepare even the warmest English patriot, to see with indifference, if not with approbation, an union with France, which will put an end to all difficulties, and procure England the same tranquility, honor and happiness as Frenchmen enjoy under the mild but firm government of the Chief Consul."

"But," says he, "powerful as France is upon the continent by its conquests, by its influence, by the vigor of its government, and by the victories of its armies; in regard to England it is not in a better position of strength than in 1755, because with the knowledge of our means, and with the great abilities of our ruler, we are unable directly to injure England, our navy being more reduced and our naval officers more ignorant than in 1755, but indirectly, and in a time of peace to lay the insupportable foundation for the future subjection of England, France at to former period had so many certain and undisputed upper-hand methods. A war at present may lessen, if not destroy them, but every year's continuance of peace shall preserve, augment and fix them."

"Ought we not to wait at least ten years before we renew the war with England? till we are in a condition effectually to support our claims, our views, and our plans? The English will do our business, if we permit them. Their religion is pleasure, and their pleasure debauchery. They have plunged themselves into an excess of luxury and intemperance. They have begun to neglect their navy, and to disband their artificers, who go to France, Spain, and Holland for maintenance."

"While their individuals squander their riches, the state grows parsimonious, and begins to save in those articles on which it cannot be too profuse."

"They are even near reducing their trivial army, and their patriots speak of entrusting what they call their liberty and property, to the valour of a militia. What a field is this for our policy? Is it our business to awake or arouse them from their lethargy? If we do, the consequence is obvious.—We teach them to believe a real truth, 'That they cannot strengthen themselves too much by sea or land.' Then an army ceases to be an object of public complaint, or public dislike—and the people begin to think, that, as they must have one, it is better to have an army of English, than of Frenchmen. Then their young nobility will continue to apply themselves to the military profession, and think themselves honored by that profession, in which alone consist the defence and security of their country."

"This may be fatal to us, for the sooner we go to war, the sooner their effminacy will wear off, and their ancient spirit and courage revive. They will not then become more wealthy, but they will get more wisdom, which is better. The military virtues, and the manly exercises may become fashionable, and the nation, which now seems immersed in debauchery and corruption, may yet think seriously, and be once more what it often has been, the terror of Europe. This is not an unnatural supposition—they easily glide from one extreme to another—it is their natural temper, and their whole history is one continued proof of it."

"The ashes of La Vendee still smoke; it requires only a spark to kindle a civil war in the bosom of our country. The returned emigrants are as yet quiet, but they have not yet forgot their former principles, and the wrongs they have suffered from the revolution. Let not a new war give the Bourbons an opportunity to remind them of it. The most dangerous of the Bourbons reside in England—let not the renewal of a war permit England to use them, their name and influence, to trouble and invade France."

"We command at present all the continental powers; but we know they carry, with disgust and complaint, the fetters we have imposed. Let not a war with England give them occasion to shake them off, and to command us in their turn."

"The general weakness and supineness that forever attend immoderate wealth and luxury, hide from the English the knowledge of their own strength, real power, and true interest. Suffer them

not to relax into virtue and understanding. Plunge them not too deep into difficulties, and they will never emerge from folly into real wisdom.

"We have already isolated them from the continental politics—leave them in peace—and the isolation of their trade shall soon follow. We have already made them feared, envied, and hated every where on the continent—leave them in peace, and they shall soon be despised, neglected and unpitied."

"Leave them in peace, and they will soon return to their amusements of elections, races, party and faction. Leave them in peace, and their ministers must be directed by popular clamour, which we can always excite and encourage. Leave them in peace, and their navy will once more be laid up to rot, and their sea-men and artificers once more turned over to us, to Spain, and to Holland! Leave them in peace, and the greatest part of their army will soon be reduced, and the small remains will soon become a mere militia in pay. Leave them in peace, and we shall not fear the defection of Russia, or Prussia, or any of our present allies, which otherwise would much hurt, and perhaps ruin our present system. Leave them in peace, and they will never sink of schemes for increasing their population, or for making every part of their dominions of real use to every part. Leave them in peace, and most of their nobility and gentry will continue to squander away amongst us their great riches, and augment our resources, to enslave their country. Leave them in peace, and before the year 25, France shall command the departments of the Thames, and of the Tweed, as it already does the departments of the Rhine and of the Po."

"Pursue, Citizen Consul, this plan steadily, for ten or fifteen years, constantly directing the riches of the country to the raising a navy, equal or superior to England, and then, and not till then, shall we be able to strike the blow we have for above one hundred and fifty years been meditating, the conquest of the British Islands."

(Signed) "C. M. TALLEYRAND"

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1803.

We sometimes receive a letter from a distant subscriber, informing us his account had been a few days before presented to him by Mr. —, and that it was not convenient to him to discharge it at that time, but that the amount shall be forwarded as early as possible, and at the same time requests a discontinuance of his paper—To such subscribers we think it necessary to observe, that we can have no reasonable objection to discontinue a subscription when directed to do so, but before this request can be complied with, it is absolutely requisite that all arrears should be paid—for when a delinquent subscriber's name is erased from the subscription list, we seldom or ever hear from him after wards, and in many instances forget the debt.

MONROE'S MISSION INVESTIGATED.

There is scarcely a man who has not heard a good deal said about the mission of Col. Monroe, as ambassador extraordinary to the French government. It excited a great deal of anxiety, and induced men of reflection to apprehend that there was some important affair ready to burst upon this country—or that some great right was about to be invaded, which the resident minister was unable or unwilling to rectify.

It now seems that the advocates for this act of executive authority and ostentation, say that Col. Monroe was authorised to purchase the Island of New-Orleans, and Louisiana. They pretend to ascribe these acquisitions to his skill, talents, and popularity with the present rulers of France. But we take the truth to be this. The French rulers, foreseeing a rupture with Great Britain, and knowing that it was impossible to send troops there without the consent of the British government, were determined to prevent a capture by the British, which could be done only by a surrender to the United States. French policy would have dictated an unconditional donation, in preference to leaving this important country open for their enemy. Prudence no doubt dictated that as much money should be obtained for the cession as possible. After Mr. Livingston had established the preliminaries for the cession, Col. Monroe arrived. It is alleged that he was clothed with ample powers for the purpose. If so, it would induce the French ministers to press their demand for money as far as possible, knowing that Monroe would not give a dollar without authority—and also knowing, that rather than fail, he would go to the extent of his authority or limits. The ministers knew also that Livingston had no power to give money; so that they would have completed the negotiation upon terms as favorable as possible to the United States to insure the certainty of ratification, because it was better for France that the whole country should be annexed to the United States, for nothing, than that it should fall into the hands of the British by conquest. Thus it seems that the embassy could not have any beneficial influence upon the negotiation, and very probably has been injurious; because it manifested our solicitude, which induced the opposite party to rise in their demands.

Let all this be as it may, we are confident that Bonaparte never would have consented to the cession, if he had not known that in case of a war with Britain, he could not expect to preserve that country.

Plain and undeniable as these things are, yet the accidental circumstances which have led to this negotiation—circumstances over which Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Monroe, or any other man, had not the smallest influence or control, have been attributed to the superior wisdom, greatness and popularity of our rulers, and the credulous

* Can any man, or ought any man to be popu-

community will become the dupes. Thus it will be, that the tottering and sinking credit of leading men will be saved and protracted a little longer, and our deluded fellow citizens will continue to countenance schemes of misrepresentation, hypocrisy and intrigue. We know well enough that the day of reckoning will come; we know that truth, almighty truth, will break to pieces the letters of deception and delusion, and that inevitable justice, proclaimed by the universal voices of injured America, will pronounce the irrevocable decree of condemnation and expulsion.

Col. Monroe defended against democratic calumny.

It is astonishing to what ridiculous lengths idolatry and political enthusiasm will carry a man, and how often this sort of zeal will lead the most ardent and sincere to injure where they most intend to serve. The truth of this is established beyond doubt by the idle and inconsiderate manner in which some of the democrats talk about Col. Monroe. They say that his popularity and influence in France at this time is by far greater than that of any other man who belongs to the United States, and this they boast of as an honorable circumstance.

Our readers are requested to recollect, that this assertion is made by good republicans—by democrats—by the friends of Col. Monroe—and we are the more particular in this request, because we believe, if it be so, that it does not operate by any means in his favor; and if this article should ever be read by Col. Monroe, he will remember that 'tis written to defend him against this democratic calumny.

All the world admits that the present rulers of France are usurpers, tyrants, and perhaps more—they are extending their power, in every direction, as far as they can, and are smiling as fast as they can to universal empire. The democrats, or republicans if you please, say that Col. Monroe has more influence with these usurpers than any other man!!! Pause, reader, if you please. Col. Monroe, the great, the good, the virtuous republican, more popular with numbers than any other American!!! We do not believe any such thing, and candour calls upon us to contradict a calumny which is so much calculated to destroy the character and fame of our ambassador extraordinary. A little more patience reader! Remember that Generals Marshall and Davis were so unpopular with some of these same French usurper, that they could not obtain an audience. They were not acknowledged. They were treated with every mark of incivility. Marshall and Davis returned, and were calumniated by the democrats from one end of the continent to the other, because they would not agree to give about 50,000 pounds to purchase an interview—because they were extremely unpopular with those who could not be approached except by a bribe—because they were unpopular with usurpers, tyrants, speculators and depredators. Nobody who reads this will expect the good republicans intended to say any thing which could either depreciate Monroe, or add to the smallest stain to the character of Marshall; and yet strange to tell, as far as such feeble, capricious remarks can go, they have done both.

We have volunteered this defence for Col. Monroe from motives of candour, truth and justice. Every body in this quarter of the world knows, that General Marshall's conduct wants no defence. If a want of popularity with unworthy men was blameable, we have no doubt that he ever was and ever will be extremely unpopular. And if there be any man who thinks it honorable to be the favorite of men whose lives are devoted to dishonorable designs, it is he who is fitted by the foregoing remarks—it is he who will consider that such associates add lustre and importance to the name and character of Col. Monroe.

ERRATA.

In the piece signed Lucius, in the first paragraph, read "Sillery" instead of "Siller".

In the third, read "Camille-De Moulins" instead of Camille Desmoulins.

In the fourth from the end, read "there ever will be many" instead of more.

We have received a few numbers of Cobbett's Weekly Register for May. In one of the 14th May, we find, among a mass of remarks, on the politics of the country, some very passionate observations on the principles of stock jobbing in London, and on the influence which France possesses in consequence thereof. Alluding to the impositions passed on the Mayor, &c. he proceeds:—"What must we think of a nation which has been disturbed by the remotest corners of its territory, by a mere waggish trick played off on the Mayor of one of its cities, and a second time by a paragraph in one of its newspapers? There are most alarming symptoms. They prove the body politic to be in a state of fearful feebleness. Its nerves are shattered. It starts and trembles at every report. The events of the last week have, we fear, stamped the character of the British public forever, or at least till some great and strong, and, perhaps, violent remedy be adopted for the cure of the money loving malady, which now weighs us down to the earth. What that remedy will be, or whence to come, we know not; but this we venture to assert, that England cannot, with its present feelings, long continue to be an independent nation. Our readers will do us the justice to acknowledge, that we long ago predicted that it would be on the side of the funds which France would first attack us. We then stated, that, with our present funded debt, it was impossible to maintain public credit, while

far at the courts of France, Great Britain, or any other power in Europe, who is surrounded by Tom Paine, Gallatin, Duane and Cheatham?

Europe has suffered too much by Atheism, by insurrection, by sedition and rebellion. Fraud, folly and falsehood have covered those countries with cries, sorrows and tears—have made almost every house the house of mourning—and have sent at least three millions to untimely deaths, all of which may be imputed to such men as these. Is it then possible that the patrons of such can be popular with Bonaparte?

there was a power who could raise and sink our funds at its pleasure. It is absolutely impossible; and therefore that debt must be destroyed, or we must by some means or other get rid of that nagging power, which France has acquired over us, and which she now exercises with so much address and insolence on her part, and with so much folly and cowardice on ours."

Rel's Philadelphia Gaz.

CAPTURES BY THE ENGLISH.

French brig La Vigilante, from Port-au-Prince for Rouen, with sugar, coffee, &c.

Dutch barque Factor, Hoppen, from Demerara for Middleburg.

Dutch ship Berbice, from Berbice, 500 tons burthen, bound to Hamburgh with a valuable cargo of coffee, and cotton.

A French East-Indiaman of considerable value.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	34s to 45s Cash.
Wheat,	6s do.
Flour Fine,	24s do.
Do. Sup.	30s do.
Corn,	12s do.
Hemp, Clean,	4s do.
Iron,	33s do.
Whiskey,	36s do.
Bacon,	8d do.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, (Richmond) August 1st, 1803.

JOSEPH Anthony, 2; George K. Anderson, Joseph Abrahams, Daniel Atherton, John A. Mandel, John Andrews.

B. Adam Baird, J. S. Barret, 2; Mrs. Sarah Bolling, Thomas Bullard, Edward Burnett, 2; Samuel Bryant, Parsons Barret, Thomas Burgett, Alexander Brady, William Bell, Samuel Barret, Archibald Blair.

C. Bowler Coker, David T. Cannon, James Car. lide, John Courtney, Charles Cox, James Collins, Daniel Cobb, 3; William Cooper, Richard Cud, John Cunningham, 2; John Clark, 2; John Crump, Robert Cowan, James Cannon.

D. William Davall, Isaac DeHon, Samuel Day, John Dixon, Hugh Davis, George Donald, John Davis, Francis Dabney, 3; Charles Dabney, John Duke, Stephen DeBarrow.

E. Samuel Ellis, 2; Charles Ellis, Pleasant Elam. F. John Fowler, Josiah Franklin, Doctor John H. Foulke, William Fontaine, William Fulcher, 2.

G. Andrew Gifford, Richard Grubs, Capt. Gustavus Gaines, 2; Daniel Gordon, Robert Gamble.

H. Daniel Hall, Peter Guerra, William A. Hasley, Miss Mary Harris, Mr. Hutton, Henry Heth, Wm. Hopwood, Nathaniel Hanes.

L. Ezra Lu, Isaac W. Lacy, Dr. Lozarus, Jeddiah Leeds, 3; Wm. Longwood, Dr. Laras or Lozarus, John Leggon, Miss Fanny A. Littlepage, Mr. Love.

M. Wm. Miller, Mrs. Ann McGee, Pleasant Martin, Thomas Miller, James MacGiffin, John Murphy, Wm. Morris, sen. Mr. Miles, Archibald McRae, Hezekiah Massey.

O. Major John Oliver, 2; John B. Ogg. P. John Purnsey, Thomas H. Proffer, James Pitt, Archibald Ponton, 3; Edmund Pearson, The Hon. Judge Parker, Thomas Pears, Richard Pollard, Jos. Pope, Capt. Nathaniel Pope, William Price, Thomas Price.

Q. Alexander Quarrier.

R. James Rind, 6; John Randolph, George Win. ton Randolph, Edward Roberts, John Ragan, Wm. Roberts, Archibald Randolph, Timothy R. Ryan, Wm. Robertson, John H. Robertson, George R. Chardon.

S. Robert Sneed, Andrew Swany.

T. The Hon. John Tyler, 3; Peter Tinsley, 4; Dr. Philip Turpin, 2; Rowland Thomas, 2; John Taylor, 3; Dr. Joseph Trent, Robert Thompson, Francis Tyree, 2; John Turpin, Miss Mary P. Tanner, Peter Tanner, 2.

W. The honorable George Wythe, 2; Hannah Welch, 2; Captain John Woodson, Joshua Web, Isaac Webber, James Winfree, the Rev. Curtis Williams, 2; Thomas Woodbridge, Major Peter B. Whiting, Granville Williamson, 2; George Winson, Messrs. Wallis & Langley.

MARKS VANDEWALL, P. M.

LAND & NEGROES FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the first day of November next, if fair, otherwise on the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable and highly improved estate, called

CLIFTON,

WHEREON I now reside, in the vicinity, and adjoining the town of New-Castle, in the county of Hanover, containing by an old survey three hundred acres, more or less, of high and flat land, under new enclosures, and commanding an extensive prospect of the town and surrounding country, on either side of the Pamunkey River.

The improvements consist of a two story dwelling house, with four rooms and a passage below, and a above stairs, with large and convenient closets, and a good cellar; together with the several attached and detached offices of every description, and an excellent garden, to which, for a number of years, the greatest attention has been directed.

The above, in the mean time, may be treated for at private sale. At the same time and place, will be sold, about 20 valuable country born SLAVES; amongst them are some excellent house servants, cook, weaver, house carpenter, and shoemaker, together with the crops of CORN, WHEAT, &c.—Household and Kitchen FURNITURE of every kind, Stocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS—Plantation and Farming UTENSILS.

The Land will be sold on a credit of 12 months, and the rest of the property at 2s, for all sums above twenty dollars. Bond with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the day of sale. Application may be made to either of my sons at Petersburg or Richmond.

John Shore.

Clifton, August 12, 1803.

sawtN.

I shall depart for the Western Country on the first of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North Fork of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commission and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.

GEO. CLARKE.

August 3d, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the LOYAL COMPANY are requested to meet at the Bowling Green, in Caroline, on Thursday the 15th of August next, on business of importance; when those who cannot attend, will please to authorize some other to act for them.

For the Company,

EDM. PENDLETON.

July 27, 1803.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

ANAWAY last night, from Greenbough in Mecklenburg county, State of Virginia, two Negro Fellows—one of them named CHARLES, dark complexioned, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well made. The other named SOLOMON, somewhat yellow complexioned, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a bulky head, and a vacancy before as if he had lost a face tooth. Charles I bought of Dr. Greenhow of Richmond, and Solomon I bought of Mr. Turner, who keeps the Red Tavern in Richmond. It is supposed that they will endeavor to get back there again. The above reward will be paid to any person that will apprehend the said Negroes, and lodge them in jail, so that I can get them, shall be paid the above reward, or 25 dollars for apprehending either of them.

John M. Morris,

Of South Carolina, Newberry District.

July 29, 1803.

To be Sold,

Upon such credit as will accommodate any reasonable purchaser, and if not SOLD will be LET to a good tenant on a long lease.

The Norwich Mills and Lands in the county of Henrico, twelve miles below the city of Richmond, upon Four Mile creek, about a mile from its juncture with James River.

THE Mills are worked by over shot water wheels, 16 feet diameter and 8 feet head of water, double geared three pair of excellent burr stones, and one pair of remarkable good stones for grinding of Indian corn. The whole Mills have been newly rebuilt, upon the most approved construction, with all the late improvements in the machinery—'Tis believed that the Mill house, as well for size and convenience, is unexceptionable. This Mill, though built on the bank of the creek, can never be affected by high freshes, which are sometimes ruinous to Mills; it is supplied with water by two long Canals; one from Four Mile creek, the other from a smaller creek called Bailey's. They unite the water of those streams in a natural reservoir, or basin, about 200 feet from the Mill. There is an excellent brick bake-house, with two large ovens—a good house for the proprietor, or manager; also, a store and counting-room, comfortable houses for Millers, Bakers, and Cooper. A boat may load at the Mill door with two hundred barrels of flour, and the largest ship that navigates James River can load in a safe harbour within one mile of the Mill—The whole land contains about 500 acres—'Tis of good quality, and a full proportion of it excellent meadow land—about one half of it is in woods and well timbered, having been carefully preserved. Separate and situated from the house, a tached to the mill, there is a complete set of houses for the accommodation of a gentleman farmer—I will sell or lease the whole; or, if it be the more agreeable, the Mill and appendages only, with a sufficient quantity of ground to render them perfectly convenient in that respect. The neighbourhood of the Mills is a farming country, settled by independent people. There is about 30,000 bushels of wheat annually raised as near if not nearer to those Mills, than any other market.

Mr. William Pennock, at Norfolk, and Mr. Charles Myers, at Baltimore, are furnished with the terms and conditions of a sale or lease of the Mills and Land; so that any one convenient to either of them may obtain the necessary information previous to the trouble of viewing the premises, upon application to them, or to the subscriber at the city of Richmond.

Mr. Samuel Ellison, who lives at the Mills, will shew the whole to any one who may apply to him for that purpose; he expresses an inclination to undertake the management, and a small interest in the business, if it can be made mutually agreeable. Letters addressed to me, by post, will be duly attended to.

David Ross.

Richmond, August 2, 1803.

The Mills above mentioned will be found to answer the description of them—I have for some time been engaged in the manufacture of Flour, on a small scale; and if, agreeable to the purchaser or lessee of the above property, I would undertake the management and engage a small interest in the business as a partner.

S. ELLISON.

Bonds due at the Custom House Richmond, in the month of August become payable on the following days, viz.

Ship	Octavia,	August 1
do.	Hope,	do. 6
do.	Bellona,	do. 6
do.	Warren,	do. 11
do.	Jeanie,	do. 11
do.	Herald,	do. 11
do.	Montgomery,	do. 23
do.	Industry,	do. 27
Schooner	Friendship,	do. 12

Custom House, Richmond, July 31st, 1803.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803.

Edward Matthews, Plaintiff,
against,
Claiborne Bowles, and Anderson, Bowles,
and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are
executors of Gideon Bowles, deceased.
Defendants.

THE defendant Claiborne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Claiborne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County.

A Copy—Telle,
Miller Woodson, c.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

BULFIELD,
NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it. I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for great improvements may yet be made. There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine), and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 2 and 300 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of Swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well fit in clover.

There is town 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

To be sold also, between 20 and 30 valuable

LABOURERS,
of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. There will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them. Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be fo, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cornucopia, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggon, Carts, &c. &c. To have unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel McCraw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the State of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, this property is in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.
Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. tawif

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Harris, deceased, late of Charles County, are desired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the administrator, on or before the 10th of December next at which time it is my intention to make a final settlement of the Decedent's Estate. All persons indebted to the said Wm. Harris, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. This advertisement will be placed in Bar against all claims that are not rendered by the time above mentioned.

Thos. Harris, Admr.
A FEW COPIES OF
Heining's Virginia Justice,
For Sale at this Office.

A GENTLEMAN

OF liberal education and good morals, who is disposed to employ his time and talents in the instruction of youth, may receive advantageous proposals, upon application to the subscriber in Richmond, between the present date and the first of October next.

JOHN D. BLAIR.

July, 2th 1803.

30 Dollars Reward.

Run away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robert, son, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, Black Girl, about twenty years old, floops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by plaiting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good femitress. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

ALL persons that have Claims against the estate of EVAN RAGLAND, dec'd, are hereby desired to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the 22d day of August next, at which time I shall attend at the late dwelling house of said Ragland, upper end of Hanover County, near Brown's Tavern, and shall on that day dispose of so much of the estate as may be sufficient for the payment of such claims as are then presented.—This advertisement will be placed in Bar against any that may be made after that time, as I shall close my Executorship and deliver up the estate to the Legatees.

Garland Thompson, Esq.

22d July, 1803.

CLARET

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just received a Consignment of excellent CLARET, in Cases, containing 12 bottles each, which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21st, 1803.

LAND for SALE.

ON Friday the fifth of August, will be sold at Public auction, in the town of New-Canton, between two and three thousand acres of

WOOD LAND,

LYING in Buckingham County, near James and Slate Rivers, about four miles above the seven Islands. This land was late the property of Colonel Samuel Jordan, deceased, and was on a division of his land, allotted to Dr. John Adams; it has been laid off into lots, from two to four hundred acres, and as it is presumed purchasers will wish to view it, in a few days plats will be lodged with Mr. Stephen Guarant, who lives joining it, and also with Benjamin Pollard of New-Canton, subject to the use of those who may wish to view the land, and which will enable them to find any part of it from the information of those who live adjoining. The terms of sale will be one fourth in hand, and the remaining three fourths in three equal annual payments, to be secured on the land or otherwise as may be agreed on; a title will be made the purchaser when the first payment is made, and the balance secured.

WILLIAM R. BERNARD,

For JOHN ADAMS.

July, 9th, 1803.

For Sale, on Credit.

To be sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of August next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of four equal and annual installments, that valuable

Manufacturing Mill,

ON Swift Creek, in Chesterfield County, about three miles from this town, the property of the late William Douglas, dec'd. and of John Brander, which they purchased of Messrs. Ebenezer Stott & Co.—Adjoining the Mill, and to be sold with it, are 68 acres of LAND more or less. The Mill has four pair of Burr Mill Stones, and complete Machinery, on the most approved construction for carrying on the manufacturing business extensively. There are besides on the premises a Saw-Mill, a Blacksmith's Shop, a Dwelling House, a Kitchen, and other Out Houses, necessary for the accommodation of a family, in good order. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchaser, and security on the property itself for the three last installments, which will bear interest from the expiration of one year from the time of the sale, until paid. The title to the property is unquestionably good. It was purchased by the late William Douglas and John Brander of Messrs. Eben. Stott & Co. and the subscribers will grant a deed conveying to the purchasers all the right and title which they derived from Messrs. Stott & Co.

At the same time and place will be sold, on a credit of 6 months, all the Mill Property, consisting of Horses, Oxen, Hogs, Waggon, Blacksmith's Tools, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

CHARLES J. MACMURDO,

Executor of Wm. Douglas, dec.

JOHN BRANDER.

Petersburg, 21st July, 1803. 6tp.

COMMITTED

TO this Jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who says he belongs to Matthew Lee, of Prince George County. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamsburg, 20th July, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the case of EDWARD JACKSON,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Edward Jackson, late merchant of the county of Randolph, but now of the county of Harrison, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of July, and on Wednesday the 17th and Saturday the 20th days of August next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects.—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to attend to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,

Secretary to the Commissioners,
Commissioners' Office, Richmond,
Monday, July 16, 1803.

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 1st April last, a

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this State; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very frisk. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex County, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Essex County, June 24, 1803. 3mp

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and State of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCrookley, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 13 valuable tracts, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair; an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the State. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induce a Minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 10th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church

Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most eligible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capitol, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hills, will he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

Richmond, Feb. 23, 1803.

J. H. LYNCH.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortment of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THE TENEMENTS belonging to Col. JOHN STEELE, in the City of Richmond, which consist of three half acre lots, adjoining that of the Rev. John D. Blair's, in a desirable part of the City. On the premises is a dwelling house, with two rooms on a floor, a Kitchen and Stable, with a number of fruit and ornamental trees, situate on the corner lot, and on one of the other lots is a small dwelling house.

Proposals for the same, will be received by Archibald Blair, Esq. or the subscriber, (but if not contracted for previous to Saturday the 20th of August next, will on that day be sold at public auction) who is duly authorized to make satisfactory titles to the purchaser or purchasers.

Ro. Gamble,

attorney for

Col. John Steele.

Richmond, July 21, 1803.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803.

William Fugus, Plaintiff,
against,
Claiborne Bowles, and Anderson Bowles, and
Nathan Bowles, which two latter are execu-
tors of Gideon Bowles, deceased.
Defendants.

THE defendant Claiborne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Claiborne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County.

A Copy—Telle,
Miller Woodson, c.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FIFTH CIRCUIT
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

Robert Dunbar, Plaintiff,
Against
Robert Lenox and James Lenox, } In
executors of David Sproat, dec'd, } Chancery.
Def'ts.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this District: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the supplemental bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Telle,
James Blagrove, D. C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FIFTH CIRCUIT
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

James Lawton, Plaintiff,
Against
James McFarland and Elizabeth, his wife, and
Richard Smith, administrators of Henry
Lockhead, deceased, Jane Lockhead, Robert
Lawson Lockhead, Abraham S. Lock-
head and Thomas L. Lockhead, children of
Henry Lockhead, deceased, George Jen-
kins and Mary, his wife, late Mary Lawton,
Lenox and Agnes, his wife, late
Agnes Lawton, Gawin Hamilton, Jacobina
Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton and William
Hamilton, children of John Hamilton, de-
ceased, and John Hamilton Gawin Ham-
ilton, Thomas Hamilton, Francis Hamilton,
Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton,
and Magdalena Hamilton, children of
Francis Hamilton, and Ezekiel Gessling,
James Calvert, and John Jacobs.
Defendants.

THE defendants Jacobina Hamilton and Eliza-
beth Hamilton not having entered their ap-
pearance and given security according to a rule of
this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this
District: On the motion of the plaintiff by his
counsel it is ordered that the said defendants do
appear here on the first day of the next term and
answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of
this order be forthwith inserted in some one of
the newspapers published in the city of Richmond,
and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in
the said city.

A Copy—Telle,
James Blagrove, D. C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FIFTH CIRCUIT
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldson surviving partner of Gib-
son, Donaldson and Hamilton, Plaintiff,
Against
Duncan Rose executor of John Banister, de-
ceased, Elizabeth Shippen, William Ship-
pen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under
the age of twenty one years, and William
Shippen executor of Thomas Lee Shippen,
deceased.
Defendants.

THE defendant William Shippen not having
entered his appearance and given security ac-
cording to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an in-
habitant of this District: On the motion of the
plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said
defendant do appear here on the first day of the
next term and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that
a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some
one of the newspapers published in the city of
Richmond for two months successively, and posted
up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Telle,
James Blagrove, D. C.

Notice.

RICHMOND, JULY 18, 1803.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Miller W. McCraw, dec'd, late of the city of Richmond, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the first day of September next, when I intend making a final settlement of the Estate—and delivering it over into the hands of Mr. Benj. Toler, administrator to the estate of Mrs. Peggy G. McCraw, dec'd. and guardian to her infant child.

Those who may not avail themselves of this notice, may by law be excluded from all benefit of the estate.

ROBERT GWATHMEY, Admr.
of Miller W. McCraw, dec'd.
tawts.

The Circus in the Hay Market Gardens, being nearly completed in a very commodious manner, we hear that Mr. M. Sully, will certainly have an equestrian performance there in the course of next week, he having been a considerable time past engaged in Training Horses for the purpose.